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Snake bites.—The wound must be made to bleed freely and poison must be sucked out. If a poisonous snake, tie a cord above wound to stop progress of the blood, and keep poison out of general circulation. Send for a doctor.

Sunburn.—Prevent as much as possible by shade and by protecting the skin with cold cream before taking the child into the sun or wind. Avoid use of water on a sunburn. Apply sweet cream, almond lotion, or cold cream.

Sore throat.—Indicated in an infant by difficulty and pain on swallowing. Safest to call a physician. An older child may gargle the throat or have it sprayed with a mild antiseptic solution, such as one-fourth teaspoonful of baking soda and table salt to one cup of warm water. Sterilize drinking cup and tableware used by child with sore throat to prevent the spreading of the infection.

Sun prostration.—Characterized by prostration, flushed face (sometimes pale and clammy), and vomiting. Requires only rest in cool room and tepid sponging.

Toothache.—Clean cavity of all débris; pack decayed tooth with a bit of absorbent cotton with oil of cloves or 5 per cent phenol in glycerine. Consult dentist always.

Vomiting (active).—May be due to acute indigestion, infectious diarrheal disease, or general infectious disease, scarlet fever, or other acute eruptive disease. Stop giving food and water.

Habitual vomiting.—Habitual vomiting may be caused by too rapid feeding, feeding in a reclining position, or not holding the baby and bottle properly; laying the baby down too soon; rough handling of the baby too soon after feeding; wrong kind of food, particularly too much fat, sugar, or curd in raw milk; too large a total quantity at a feeding; too short intervals between feedings. Regulate faults of feeding. If vomiting is persistent, consult a physician.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GREEK MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

A reorganization of the Greek Ministry of Public Assistance is being considered, to incorporate in the Ministry, among other changes, a Bureau of Hygiene and a Bureau of Infant Welfare. The work of these bureaus will be largely of a preventive and educational nature. Already, with a view to raising the physical standard of the children, school nursing has been established, and a clinic to which poor women may bring their infants for examination and advice. These activities, which heretofore have been in the hands of charitable organizations, the American Red Cross having been especially active in this work, are to be taken over by the Ministry of Public Assistance. In connection with the examination of school children,

it is stated that school physicians report one-third of the pupils to be affected with trachoma, and in some of the schools every child has been reported to be suffering from this disease.

Owing to the inadequate water supply of the country in general, water, when available, is stored for future use, frequently in open vessels, which provide breeding places for mosquitoes, thus conducing to the spread of malaria later. Malaria is considered by experts to be one of the greatest obstacles to the development and progress of the people. Under present conditions, according to conservative estimates, it is stated that one-third of the population is attacked by this disease each year, of which number 300,000 are workers in the country.

Another wide field for the activities of the proposed new Bureau of Hygiene is the enforcement of preventive measures against the ravages of tuberculosis, of which disease approximately 9,000 persons die annually; and 50,000 more have tuberculosis in some form.

Regulations are already in effect at the ports of Greece to provide protection against typhus fever, plague, cholera, and similar diseases frequently imported on vessels coming from countries farther east; but even in this respect it is stated that the present laws leave much to be desired.

The possible value of the proposed new bureaus to be incorporated in the Ministry of Public Assistance will be readily appreciated, and their activities may confidently be expected to have a salutary effect on the public health of the nation.

TEACHER'S WAGES NOT PAID WHEN SCHOOL IS CLOSED DURING EPIDEMIC.

The Appellate Court of Indiana, Division No. 2, has decided ¹ that a school teacher could not recover wages for the time during which the school was closed by order of the board of health owing to an epidemic. There was no provision in the contract of employment covering such a case.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JAN. 21, 1922.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Jan. 21, 1922, and corresponding week, 1921. (From the Weekly Health Index, Jan. 24, 1922, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Jan. 21, 1922.	Corresponding week, 1921.
Policies in force.....	48, 027, 683	45, 103, 062
Number of death claims.....	9, 481	8, 483
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	10.3	9.8

¹ Gregg School Tp., Morgan County v. Hinshaw, 132 N. E., 586.